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Address: REGISTER, Ironton, Missouri.

Official Directory.

MARTIN L. CHANDY, M. C., Tenth District, Farallington.
BERNARD ZWART, U. S. Commissioner, East. District of Missouri, Ironton.
C. D. YANCY, State Senator of 24th District, Piedmont.
J. L. THOMAS, Judge 26th Circuit, De Soto.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
THOS. G. FOLEY, Representative, Bellevue.
A. W. HOLLOWAY, Prosiding Judge, Arcadia.
DAVID H. PARKER, Bellview, and J. G. CLARKSON, Arcadia, Associate Judges.
FRANK DICKER, Judge of Probate, Ironton.
W. A. FLETCHER, Sheriff & Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
I. C. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
S. E. BRYAN, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Ironton.
C. MILLER, County School Commissioner, for Iron county, Missouri. Pilot Knob.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Ironton.
PHOEBE LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
PILOT KNOL LODGE No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Pilot Knob.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 20, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 153, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MIDIAN CHAPTER No. 71, R. A. M., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 62, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month. All visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. W. ARMS, W. M. J. W. JACKSON, Sec'y.

VALLEY LODGE No. 1570, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet alternate Wednesdays, as follows: Feb. 13th, 20th, 27th; March 6th, 13th, 20th; April 3rd and 24th.
W. W. NALL, Recorder.

Iron Mountain Directory.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 437, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night, on or after the full moon.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 260, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y. ED. DUGAL, N. G.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 238, A. O. U. W., meets first and third Friday night of each month.
LOUIS PETIT, W. M.
M. W. SMITH, Recorder.

Churches.

SERVICES in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
A. O. PENNMAN, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain streets, Ironton. P. P. THOMAS, Pastor. Religious Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 6 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at St. Catharine Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

FRANZ DINGER.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
Real Estate Agent.
AND Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Ohio Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
IRONTON, : : : MISSOURI.

J. T. AKE.

Attorney at Law
IRONTON, MO.
Will Collect your Bills, make Deeds and Mortgages, Leases and Contracts, Insure your property, make Abstracts of Title, Pay Taxes, and see your lands properly assessed. Persons requiring services in the above lines will have prompt attention at reasonable figures.
Office in REGISTER building.

BERNARD ZWART,

Attorney at Law,
(COMMISSIONER U. S. CIRCUIT COURT),
Ironton, Missouri.
PAYS prompt attention to collections, taking depositions, and conducting all business in Missouri; to settlements of estate and partnership accounts, business at the Land Office, purchase and sale of mineral lands, and all business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

J. C. REED,

Attorney at Law,
Des Arc, Missouri.
WILL practice in all the courts of Southeast Missouri and in the Supreme Court of the State.

J. W. EMERSON, W. R. EDGAR,

EMERSON & EDGAR,
Attorneys at Law,
Ironton, Missouri.
PRACTICE in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

J. B. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
IRONTON, MO.
WILL practice in the various Courts, and attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Academy of Music.

Mark C nmann,

CHARLES REBSTOCK & CO.
Distillers and Whiskey Merchants,
200 S. Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. A. S. PRINCE,

DENTIST,
Ironton, Missouri.
TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

APRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods, which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune—await the workers absolutely sure. At once address "Ware & Co., Augusta, Me."

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XVIII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

NUMBER 82.

Union Market News:

THE LATEST!

My desire is to call Special Attention
of the Public to

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

STONE CHURNS, CROCKS, JUGS, JARS,

QUEENWARE, GLASS WARE, WOODEN WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BEST BRANDS OF TOBACCO, PIPES & CIGARS,

CANNED GOODS,

Eagle Ball Potash, Saponifier, and Many Other Things,
Too Numerous to Mention.The FINEST TEAS in Original Packages:
Imperial Oolong, and Japan Black & Green.

When I began business, some of the proprietors of other houses gave me 6 months in which to get very tired; but I have been running nine months, and feel "fresh as a daisy." My trade has been better than I could have reasonably expected, and I hope, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, and polite treatment of patrons, to still further increase it—and don't you forget it!

None but STANDARD Goods Kept,

And I am Selling them at the

Lowest St. Louis Retail Prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

I Respectfully Solicit a Share of Your Trade, and You
Shall Receive the Best Attention.

Country Produce Bought and Sold.

Headlight Oil 175 Prof. W. P. MCCARVER.

S. G. & W. G. FAIRCHILD'S STORE,
IRONTON, MISSOURI,
IS THE PLACE TO BUYFRESH, PURE FAMILY GROCERIES,
AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES.Fresh Roasted Rio ALWAYS Pure Teas, Cocoa,
and Java Coffees, ON HAND, and Chocolate.Fresh Crackers of Every Kind,
CANNED MEATS, FISH AND FRUITS,In short, all the Good Things a Family requires. We have exclusive sale of
OAKES' HOME-MADE CANDIES,
AND OUR ASSORTMENT IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.WE ALSO OFFER BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods, Notions, Laces, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Tinware, Etc., Etc.
Prompt Attention Given to All Orders, and
Free Delivery to Any Part of the Valley.COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bought and Sold at Market Rates

A. BEGLEY. J. GRANDHOMME.

BEGLEY & GRANDHOMME,
Ironton, Missouri.Will keep a full line of Undertakers' Goods on hand;
can fill orders at Ten Minutes' Notice.WE HAVE A
Fine Harse,
WHICH WE

Will Furnish When Desired.

Our Undertaking Shop is on South Side of
C-H. Sq. BEGLEY & GRANDHOMME.Crisp's Drug Store,
Ironton, Missouri,Is now open for business, and with a
full stock ofPure Drugs & Medicines,
Perfumeries, Fancy Notions, Etc.,Is prepared to fill orders and prescrip-
tions in the most careful manner and
promptly.

Store in Remodeled Building, Corner Main and Reynolds Streets.

Mother's Work.

I.
Baking, stewing, and brewing,
Roasting, frying, and boiling,
Sweeping, dusting, and cleaning,
Washing, starching, and ironing,
Ripping, turning, and mending,
Cutting, basting, and stitching,
Making the old like new;
Shoestrings to lace,
Faces to wash,
Buttons to sew,
And the like of such;
Stockings to darn,
While the children play,
Scribbles to tell,
Tears to wipe away,
Making them happy
The livelong day;
It is ever thus, from morn till night;
Who says that a mother's work is light!

II.
At evening, four
Little forms in white;
Prayers all said,
And the last good night,
Tucking them safe
In each downy bed,
Silently asking
Of each head,
That the dear Father
In heaven will keep
Safe all the darlings,
Awake or asleep.
Then I think the old adage true will prove:
"It's easy to labor for those that we love."

III.
Ah me! dear me! I often say,
As I hang the tumbled clothes away;
And the tear drops start
While my burdened heart
Aches for the mother across the way.
Where, O where, are
Her nestlings flown?
All are gone,
Save one alone!
Folded their garments
With tenderest care,
Unpressed the pillow
Of the vacant bed;
No ribbons to tie,
No faces to wash,
No hair all awry;
No merry voices
To hush into rest;
God save them!
He took them;
And he knoweth best;
But ah! the heart anguish! the tears that fall!
This mother's work is the hardest of all!

SCOTT COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Weather and Wheat—Hogs—So-
cialism—Court House Question.

Of merely local matters there is little here that would be of interest to the readers of the REGISTER. We have had some very warm and some very cold weather, in the last few weeks, which has made the best fields of wheat look badly indeed. Where the crop was put in late, or the land is poor, it is probably killed out. As the only room for profit, as our lives are now ordered, are the misfortunes of others, our loss will be somebody else's gain. It is shocking and humiliating to feel that the hand of every man is against his neighbor; but "business is business," you know; and if you want to become a successful and substantial citizen, you must make money; and it won't do to squeamish, or let this fold-deal about christianity, humanity, and such sentimental nonsense, interfere with business.

Considerable loss has been occasioned by hog cholera in the last week or two. This however, is really a blessing in disguise; for it will teach our swine-herders to treat their hogs with some common sense, and not to feed an animal, which naturally requires a greater variety of food than any other on the farm, wholly on a single diet—corn. Here, too, again, the more of our hogs sicken and die the higher price somebody else will get for what they sell. "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." After good corn crops cholera is sure to come; and it is to be hoped it will keep on coming until thick-skulled farmers learn which side of their head is buttered, and become pious, according to Ruskin's definition of piety—"kind treatment of live things, and orderly use of the lifeless."

Times are called dull here and money is said to be scarce, while it is a drug in the east. I very much doubt the pretended scarcity of money in the banks here. During the present year the charters of a large number of national banks expire, and it is the bankers' policy to make circulation short, while pushing the debtors, and so raise a hue and cry on the part of the people for money so as to induce, or force Congress into some legislation that will give these usury shops a longer lease of life. "Money makes the mare go."

There seems to be a good deal of apprehension on account of the action of the Socialists in Chicago and other cities who are arming and drilling, and threatening to use dynamite. That men should be driven into desperation and crime, is only the natural and inevitable result of our methods of business; but it is folly to hope to right such wrongs as we suffer by resorting to force and violence. We are probably coming face to face with the Goths and Vandals Macaulay prophesied would threaten or overturn our civilization; and unless we use, in public concerns, more honesty and common sense than we have done, as yet, his New Zealand mar, indeed, sit on the ruins of London bridge to wonder what sort of a people we were.

Socialism is spreading; and a name that was, a little while ago, considered a reproach, is being adopted by respectable people. The paper I am writing on at this moment lies upon a newspaper published in Manchester, England, which contains a speech by the proprietor of Oxford Mills, at Manchester, made to his own employees, at a social gathering, in which he discusses these economical questions, and, after combatting Thomas Hughes for making a

strongly socialistic diagnosis of the condition of society, calls himself a Christian socialist. Then he says: "Probably every one of the newly enfranchised citizens will, in the next 14 months, be called upon to vote for a new Parliament; and that Parliament would have a great deal of work to do and he knew of no greater question to be debated in the future than that of the land. (Cheers) That question was becoming much better understood, more talked and written about, and he was strongly of the opinion that the House of Commons would have to take it in hand before long." Then this mill-owner and member of Parliament goes on to quote approvingly from Wm. Ruskin, the renowned artist, opinions as radical, and identical with those of Henry George in regard to land. Having to wait for a train in Jacksonville, the other day, I went into the Young Men's Christian Association building, and taking from the librarian's table three periodicals, seated myself in a rocking chair before a bright fire; to run at random over these sheets. Almost the first articles my eyes caught in all three were very sensible discussions of economical questions; two treated socialism with respect, while the third, a religious paper, contained a well written letter from a correspondent who "looked forward to the near success of some intelligent form of socialism, not with fear but with hope. The way to make socialism respectable is to make it humane; to throw out the elements of violence and violence, born in the slums of poverty and despair, and make its teaching coincide with the interests of all honest men. Whatever turn things may take, the days of the landlord and the usurer are numbered.

Since beginning this letter I have attended a meeting of citizens, held for the purpose of stopping the issue of bonds for building a new court house. The tickets at the last election were printed to mislead the voters. There is undoubtedly a large majority against the measure, but the count was made to show a small majority in favor. A great deal of angry feeling was shown, and some of the speeches were far more forcible than polite. The result was a petition for a new election. It is likely the lawyers and tricksters will press the matter till they are met by force against which protests and warped laws are idle.

FARMER.

Jan. 18th, 1885.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is sold by F. R. CRISP.

What Should We Teach?

In a former article some of the drawbacks in teaching were set forth. Judging from the reports of educational conventions, our Common School System is not yielding as good results as were expected. This fact is explained in various ways, all of which may contribute in turn to a general result. It is doubtful whether any other one cause has done more than the effort to teach too much. This was an unavoidable reaction from the idea that too little had been taught.

When schools were based on individual enterprise the difficulty was not that they taught too little, but that they did not teach thoroughly, and that instruction was not more evenly diffused in the community.

The reaction was founded on a mistake in regard to the shortcoming in the old state of things. It is now time to correct that mistake. School teaching is a deduction from the habits of the people, and within twenty years we as a nation have been going in such a tremendous hurry, that our Common School System must be changed to meet the case, and secure thoroughness.

Keeping these points in view the ideas of Mr. Everett meet the case, and are impregnable, and all that remains is the question of ways and means to react them. Thoroughness must be the *sine qua non* of education. Anxiety to become celebrated at too early an age, is the besetting sin of our average youth, and yet it is only the refracted of the great truth that men should be taught to act promptly even in early life.

Human existence averages three generations to a century, and the system of Common School education that requires a man to spend two thirds of that time in getting ready to act is a blunder.

We repeat that thoroughness is the sheet anchor of education, and that we should teach no more than we can thoroughly teach in a reasonable period of time. We stand on the platform of Mr. Everett, composed of four planks—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar.

To avoid any mistake, we must mark here a distinction between what a scholar is at liberty to learn, and what the State is bound to teach in the Common School.

We leave a province for private enterprise.

How, then, shall we teach those four branches thoroughly in a reasonable time?

The first demand is for the Phonetic System, which will gain two years and a half in learning to read.

And, next, the publication of a Spelling-book should be made indictable by a Grand Jury, because it lingers upon the memory of a scholar with words he does not understand, and for many of which he will never have any use.

Our children want ideas, and not words merely. Teach on the words method, and begin with a Reader, and at the earliest possible time begin to train on the newspaper, which is emphatically the book of our day.

Our best elocutionists only use five rules for reading, which are exactly the same as those used for public speaking and singing.

In regard to penmanship, we must use the copy slip, and make a liberal use of the slate and pencil, making clearness and smoothness the objective points.

Mental Arithmetic should receive ten times the attention it does, and the scholars should be taught from the first that all problems can be solved by Analysis, and he should have that principle thoroughly explained to him, and be taught to rely upon it in action. Upon Analysis of words and sentences it will be easy to ingraft all that need be taught of Grammar.

Classify words according to the duty they perform in the sentence, and take all the words needed to fully perform that duty, and treat them as one word. The end of all improvement is to simplify, and "it is written in the Book of Fate" that in the near future no writer or speaker will be patiently listened to who uses any sentence containing more than one subject, one predicate and one modifier. The days of the too awfully too-too are numbered. More anon in answer to objections.

THOMAS CALAHAN.

The Question of Fact Between Gen. Sherman and Jefferson Davis.

There is no reason why our Democratic friends in the Senate should have opposed the resolution calling for documents in the archives of the War Department that may throw light upon the issue raised by the epistolary controversy between Gen. Sherman and Jefferson Davis. No matter what may have been Gen. Hawley's motive in demanding them, the production of all relevant papers can harm nobody. If the purpose was to rake the dead embers of sectional animosity and tear open wounds that time's healing touch had closed, it is sure to fail. It was wise, therefore, to let the Senator from Connecticut have the information which, in his role as a historical student, he professes to desire, so ardently, for the question mooted with regard to the relations of the defunct Southern Confederacy to its constituent members is one, undoubtedly, of much historical interest.

The question whether Mr. Davis was a leading spirit in an elaborate conspiracy started long before the actual outbreak of the secession movement, was not raised in the original charge made by Gen. Sherman, and was inappropriately dragged into the Senatorial debate by Gen. Hawley. The Senate chamber is no place for the bandying of vituperative epithets like "conspiracy" and "treason" about events which long ago passed into history, and which, as fair-minded men everywhere now acknowledge, were but the logical outcome of rival theories of constitutional interpretation, both plausible, both commended by famous names, and both dating from the very birth of the Union. For the germ of the Southern Confederacy we must go back to the Kentucky resolutions of 1798; and thenceforward the disruptive tendencies, though dormant at intervals, on the whole went on gaining cohesion, energy, and definite direction.

It is obvious that if the plans of those who organized secession had not miscarried, they would not now be described as conspirators, any more than treason, when it prospers, keeps the name of treason. It is small business, therefore, for Senators to wrangle over words which borrow their whole significance from the fortuitous results of war, and which merely affirm in an offensive way the notorious failure of the attempt to break up the Union. We should add, in simple justice to Jefferson Davis, that, from all the evidence thus far before the world, he seems to have been reluctant rather than eager to precipitate the rupture, and to have held aloof for some time from the active measures taken to give effect to Southern discontent by organizing a separate Government.

As to the famous discovery which Gen. Sherman believes himself to have made in a private letter, this may be coarsely designated as a mare's nest. He alleges that in the dying throes of the rebellion, President Davis threatened to coerce one of the Confederate States (said to have been recalcitrant) into forwarding the help imperatively needed to save Richmond, which, as the event proved, had come to be the sole bulwark of the Confederate cause. But suppose this to be true or Jefferson Davis, will any Southern, or, indeed, any Northern man, think worse of him for that? Amid the harrowing anxieties and paramount demands of war, Mr. Lincoln himself did some

JOB WORK.

The REGISTER's facilities for doing job work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri, and we turn out the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS,

Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.,

AT LOW PRICES.

There are few men now living in this country who desire to stay the slain, or who can derive any satisfaction from assailing Jefferson Davis. The differences of opinion which under the sharp stress of invasion and exhaustion, are said to have arisen between the central administration of the Confederacy and the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina, will not, as we have said, be held by generous and candid men in any section of the Union to cast discredit upon any of the policies. Gov. Brown and Gov. Vance did their sworn duty in the posts with which their fellow citizens entrusted them, and on his part President Davis obeyed a law written in the heart, and which overrode all states—the law that bids a cause save itself from annihilation.—N. Y. Sun.

Try It Yourself.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. P. R. CRISP, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanquet's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, or any Lung Affection.

Greeks Bringing Gifts.

The Democrats in Congress who vote for the bill to give General Grant a rank and salary of lieutenant on the retired list will get no more credit for good will to Grant or to the Union or its soldiers, than those who vote against the bill. The Confederates in Congress may all echo the speech of the Mississippi Senator who said that he felt it his duty to be governed by the sentiments of the North on all such questions, and that he had taken his seat with the sincere wish to vote on all such questions as if he had worn the Union instead of the Confederate uniform, but that will not satisfy the capacious Republican organs. Lamar eulogized Sumner, pronounced secession a mistake and said many things to please them, and now they are all again hanging him on a sour apple tree because he deified the Union. Jeff Davis are both traitors and villains of the darkest dye. To become anything else in the opinion of those organs, an ex-Confederate must first proclaim himself a traitor to his country and an enemy of the Democracy. Then he is suddenly transformed into a patriot and a Republican. Then, and not till then, can he vote for huge pension appropriations for Union soldiers without having his vote attributed to coward policy or traitorous designs, rather than to the honest promptings which move other people.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dalley, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in late October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure for all throat and lung diseases at P. R. CRISP'S Drug Store.

An Awful Experience.

"Talkin' about awful experiences," remarked the tramp, "I've never heard told on a worse time than mine! Bent-Nosed Jack had last winter. 'Twas the talk of the road all summer, boys, an' me an' Jack was noted characters, we was."

"What was this experience?"

"Well, yer see, me an' Jack was pikin' around de railroad yards in Chicago one day last winter, lookin' fer busted cracker boxes or any other lay-out, when we got locked in a car. There was no gettin' out, an' so we made the best of it. The weather was awful cold, an' we was in that car when it got to San Francisco. Three whole weeks on de road."

"Incredible. You would have starved or frozen to death. If you're telling the truth you must have been mere skeletons when you were liberated."

"Starve! Freeze! Skeleton! Say, boss, you hain't very flip, is yer? You don't ketch on. In that car was a hull lot o' Armour's packed meats, a ton or two o' crackers an' cakes in boxes, a shipment of cigars, a dozen cases o' champagne, nice lot o' McBrinn's whiskey, candy boxes, nuts, raisins, some Milwaukee bottled, a hull lot o' overcoats, and merchandise generally. But the boss thing was some o' these yer oil-heatin' stoves. We hadn't any oil, but there was a barrel o' alcohol there, and that did all the same. We had a eucure deck, too, an' played seven-up for champagne by de Skeelon, boss! The only skeleton we had on that trip was de stuff in de car when we got to Frisco. We was a week pikin' out that car, an' you can bet it took five weeks to get rid in it without bein' seen. But it was de greatest lay ever known in de perfect, an' me an' Bent-Nosed Jack made our reps. on it, we did."